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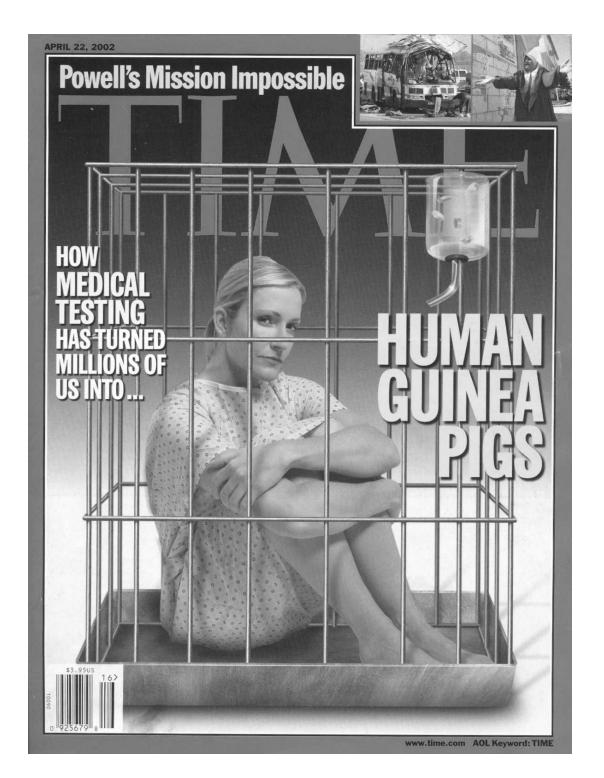
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Is it ethical
to do research
involving children?



# Ethical Issues in Research Involving Children Recent Reports

- unexpected deaths of normal volunteers
- alleged financial conflicts of interest
- closing of clinical research at major Universities
- Maryland court decision re: parental discretion to permit pediatric research
- allegations that pharmaceutical companies suppress negative data
- allegation that foster children were treated as guinea pigs in AIDS research



#### Research Regulations Involving Children

- 1983 Final rule Subpart D
- 1997 FDA Modernization Act
- 1998 FDA Pediatric Rule
- 1998 NIH Policy and Guidelines on Inclusion of Children
- 2000 Children's Health Act
- 2001 FDA adopts Subpart D
- 2002 Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act
- 2003 Pediatric Rule

#### Is it ethical to do research involving children?

- Are we willing to place a child at any risk or discomfort today for the sake of other children who might benefit in the future?
- If so, how do we protect the children to assure they are not placed at undue risk?

### **Children are Unique**

• Diseases

• Development

• Growth

• Metabolism

• Toxicity

### Why are studies avoided in Children?

- Small number of subjects
- High costs
- Complex consent process
- Limited economic gain
- High liability risk

The Nuremberg Code (1947)

"The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential."

### Henry K. Beecher, M.D. (NEJM, 1966) "Ethics and Clinical Research"

- 22 examples of published clinical research
- Many of the patients never had the risks explained
- Hundreds never knew they were subjects of research

#### Is it ethical to do research involving children?

- Paul Ramsey—Protestant theologian: only if the research furthers the medical interests of the child
- Richard McCormick—Catholic theologian: parents may consent even if there is no therapeutic benefit

### National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (1974-1978)

- The Belmont Report
- Research Involving Children
- Institutional Review Boards
- Research Involving those Institutionalized as Mentally Infirm

#### **Belmont Report (1978)**

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

#### • Practice:

intervention to enhance the wellbeing of an individual patient

#### • Research:

protocol to test a hypothesis and contribute to generalizable knowledge

#### **Belmont Report (1978)**

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

• Beneficence

• Respect for Persons

• Justice

#### **Belmont Report (1978)**

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

#### • Beneficence:

"effective ways of treating childhood diseases and fostering healthy development are benefits that serve to justify research involving children"

"research also makes it possible to avoid the harm that may result from the application of previously accepted routine practices...that may turn out to be dangerous"

#### **Belmont Report (1978)**

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

• Respect for Persons:

Individuals with capacity... treated as autonomous

Persons with diminished autonomy... entitled to protection

#### **Belmont Report (1978)**

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

#### • Justice:

"Historically the burdens of serving as research subjects fell largely upon poor ward patients, while the benefits of improved medical care flowed primarily to private patients."

• <u>Subpart A</u>: Basic Policies Institutional Review Boards

**Informed consent** 

• **Subpart B**: Pregnant women, fetuses, and neonates

• Subpart C: Prisoners

• <u>Subpart D</u>: Children

- Subpart B—Pregnant women, human fetuses and neonates
  - nonviable neonate "a neonate after delivery that, although living is not viable"
  - viable "being able, after delivery, to survive (given the benefit of available medical therapy) to the point of independently maintaining heartbeat and respiration"
    - research involving neonates of uncertain viability
      - -prospect of enhancing probability of survival, or
      - -development of important knowledge and
      - -there will be no added risk to the neonate

• <u>Subpart A</u>: Basic Policies

Institutional Review Boards

Informed consent

• **Subpart B**: Pregnant women, fetuses, and neonates

• Subpart C: Prisoners

• <u>Subpart D</u>: Children

#### "Children"

"Children are persons who have not attained the legal age for consent to treatment or procedures involved in the research, under the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the research will be conducted."

45 CFR §46.402

#### Permissible Research in Children

- Minimal risk (§46.404)
- Greater than minimal risk and with the prospect of direct benefit (§46.405)
- Minor increase over minimal risk and no prospect of direct benefit (§46.406)
- Significant risk and special opportunity (Secretary HHS review) (§46.407)

#### **Minimal Risk**

"That the risks of harm anticipated in the proposed research are not greater, considering probability and magnitude, than those ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests."

45 CFR §46.102(i)

### "Ethical Conduct of Clinical Research Involving Children" Institute of Medicine of the National Academies -- 2004

#### Minimal risk:

- Interpret minimal risk in relation to the normal experiences of average, healthy, normal children
- Minimal risk may vary with age but not social status, illness, or circumstances
- Focus on "equivalence of risk" in daily lives or experiences in routine physical or psychological exams or tests
- Minimize risks even when risks are minimal

#### Permissible Research in Children

- Minimal risk (§46.404)
- Greater than minimal risk and with the prospect of direct benefit (§46.405)
- Minor increase over minimal risk and no prospect of direct benefit (§46.406)
- Significant risk and special opportunity (Secretary HHS review) (§46.407)

### "Ethical Conduct of Clinical Research Involving Children" Institute of Medicine of the National Academies -- 2004

#### **Prospect of direct benefit:**

- Tangible positive outcome (e.g. cure of disease, relief of pain, increased mobility)
- Level of risk may be greater than minimal but balanced by the compensating benefit
- Collateral or indirect benefits are not considered prospect of direct benefit
- Gifts, payments, compensation are not considered prospect of direct benefit

#### Permissible Research in Children

- Minimal risk (§46.404)
- Greater than minimal risk and with the prospect of direct benefit (§46.405)
- Minor increase over minimal risk and no prospect of direct benefit (§46.406)
- Significant risk and special opportunity (Secretary HHS review) (§46.407)

#### **Minor Increase Over Minimal Risk**

- Experiences of subjects commensurate with actual or expected medical situations
- Likely to yield generalizable knowledge of vital importance about subject's disorder or condition
- Assent of child and permission of parents

45 CFR §46.406

### "Ethical Conduct of Clinical Research Involving Children" Institute of Medicine of the National Academies -- 2004

#### Minor increase over minimal risk:

- Slight increase beyond minimal risk (as defined in relation to normal children)
- Assess duration, probability, and magnitude
- Commensurability—reasonably comparable to known past or future experiences
- "Condition" refers to a set of physical, psychological, neurodevelopmental, or social characteristics that has been shown to affect health, well-being or risk of future health problem

#### Permissible Research in Children

- Minimal risk (§46.404)
- Greater than minimal risk and with the prospect of direct benefit (§46.405)
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- Significant risk and special opportunity (Secretary HHS review) (§46.407)

- **Subpart A (§46.1)**:
  - -Basic Policy
  - -IRBs
  - -Informed consent

#### **Institutional Review Boards**

- Expertise in Pediatrics
- Knowledge of regulations
- Appropriate Community members
- Credentialing/Monitoring/Accountability

#### **Pediatric Informed Consent**

• Parental permission

Child assent

#### **Child Assent in Research**

- Developmentally appropriate
- Inform about study from perspective of child's experience
- Elicit expression of willingness

#### **Adolescent Consent in Research**

• Emancipated minor

• Mature minor

#### **Adolescent Consent in Research**

• Parental permission (??)

Adolescent consent/assent

#### **Waiver of Parental Permission**

"If the IRB determines that a research protocol is designed for conditions or for a subject population for which parental or guardian permission is not a reasonable requirement to protect the subjects...it may waive the consent requirements..."

45 CFR §46.408(c)

#### Wards

- No special requirements for §46.404 or §46.405
- Research under §46.406 and §46.407 only if:
  - -Related to status as wards, or
  - -Conducted in schools, camps, hospitals, institutions....where majority of children are NOT wards
  - -Requires appointment of advocate

